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ORIENTAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

J. DE MORGAN. *Mission Scientifique au Caucase. Études archéologiques et historiques. Tome Premier. Les premiers âges des métaux dans l'Arménie Russe*: pp. 231, pl. VII, fig. 215. *Tome Deuxième. Recherches sur les origines des peuples du Caucase*: pp. 305, pl. XVI, fig. 46. 8vo, Paris, 1889; Leroux.

The French Ministry of Public Instruction sent M. J. de Morgan on an expedition to the Caucasus with the object of making archæological investigations and of securing by excavation collections for the French museums. Three years spent in constant work in this region have resulted in the formation of important collections and in the present report in which are formulated the results of the author's work and studies. They turn largely upon prehistoric archæology and the origin of metals.

In this field—the Caucasus, and especially Armenia—French archæologists have been the active rivals of the Russians. MM. Chantre and Germain Bapst were M. de Morgan's predecessors, but his work appears to have been more comprehensive. His report is divided into two parts. The first volume gives a careful account of the author's excavations in the early necropoli and a consequent study on the arts and industries, arms, dress, ornaments, instruments and implements, agriculture and ceramics of the people they represent. This people, he concludes, was of the Turanian race, settled in this region from the earliest ages, who made of it, in the progress of history, their last stronghold against the increasing power of Shemites and Aryans. Their early necropoli, which cannot be later than 3000 or 2500 B. C., show them to have been at that time familiar with the use of iron and bronze; the former being obtained from local mines, the latter being of foreign importation from further east. Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt had no mines from which to draw these metals except the copper mines of the Sinaitic peninsula, and the next nearest source was the mountains of Armenia: the conclusion is, that the earliest historic empires—Egypt and Babylonia—were probably indebted for their knowledge and use of metals to the Turanians of the Caucasus. The author's attempt to formulate the pre-history of this region leads him to the following results. (1) There is no proof of the paleolithic state in Transcaucasia: (2) The neolithic (or polished stone) and bronze states, if they existed at all in Little Caucasus, were of short duration: (3) The *Swastika*, rather abundant in the Caucasus, appears to have been introduced by a migration previous to that of the metals: (4) The peoples of the Caucasus certainly received from the East the knowledge of bronze, but probably invented iron: (5) The necropoli of Redkine-lager and Djalalloghle belong to the first period of the use of iron, whose discovery in the Caucasus is certainly anterior to 2000 B. C.: (6) This iron stage was of

long duration and, though probably of Turanian origin, felt the Aryan and then the Shemitic influence, and ended when the Aryans invaded the country: (7) Assyrian influence was felt in Russian Armenia from the ix to the viii cent. B. C.: (8) The most recent tombs of the necropoli of the Lelwar region date between the viii and v cent. B. C.: (8) In the latest tombs of Russian Armenia, native art gradually disappears and is replaced by Iranian forms, probably introduced into the Caucasus by the Ossethians: (9) Inhumation was practised in the iron state, and was followed by incineration.

If, as seems probable, the Caucasians employed bronze and iron before these or other metals were known to the early Babylonians and Egyptians, the date of the earliest Caucasian civilization represented by the tombs of the first group is certainly not exaggerated by M. de Morgan. On the contrary, if he had possessed a more detailed acquaintance with Egyptian and Babylonian antiquities and literature, and such works as the sceptre of Pepi I (vi dynasty) and the figures of Tello, he would have been able to assert that the inhabitants of the lower Euphrates and Nile valleys already employed metals between 3500 and 4000 B. C. In 1883, Professor Reyer published in the *Archiv für Anthropologie* (vol. xiv) a good summary of what was known of the use of bronze in antiquity.

The author divides Caucasian industry into four periods: the *first*, represented by the necropoli of Redkine-lager and Djalall-oghle, begins in 2500–3000 B. C.; the *third* shows Assyrian influence, and dates between ix and vii cent.; the *second* comes at an indeterminate date between them; the *fourth* presents special characteristics which show that it represents the Iranian invaders of the vii cent. B. C., called the Irons or Ossethians, lasting up to the v cent. B. C. A large part of the volume is devoted to historic and ethnographic considerations which are very instructive for the elucidation of the very obscure problems involved in the study of this almost unknown region. It is to be hoped that before long a sufficient number of correlated facts will be grouped to bring this region into organic connection with the great civilizations of the East.

An attempt at such a treatment from the historic point is made in the the second volume of this work,² in which the development of the peoples that inhabited this region is traced from the earliest prehistoric periods to

² The following are the titles of its chapters: ch. i. *Origins*; ii. *Chaldeo-Egyptian period*; iii. *The Argonauts*; iv. *Assyrian period*; v. *Kingdom of Ourartou*; vi. *Invasions of the VII century*; vii. *Persian period*; viii. *Alexander the Great and the Seleucidae*; ix. *Ethnography of the Inhabitants of the Caucasus in the 1st cent. A. D.*; x. *From the first century to the great invasions of the Barbarians in the West*; xi. *Invasions of Barbarians in the West. Conquests of the Arabs*; xii. *Georgian independence*; xiii. *Turkish invasions—Seldjukides and Mongols*; xiv. *Modern times; Turkish and Persian domination; Russian conquest*; xv. *Conclusions.*

the present day. It is based on two sources—literature and discoveries—both of which are insufficient in quantity. For the early period the author makes an interesting study of the emigration of metals, illustrated by maps and by comparative tables of the mines of copper and tin on the globe and of the names of the various metals in different languages, from which he draws interesting deductions. Hebrew and Greek traditions regarding the knowledge and use of metals refer mostly to the Caucasus. The author adopts the Turanian theory of Hittite ethnography and consequently relates the Hittites to the Caucasus and gives in its place a sketch of the history of this newly discovered people whose contests typify, according to him, the contest between the Turanians and the other great branches of the human race. The Assyrian annals are laid under heavy contribution for a sketch of the various "Turanian" states situated to the north and west of Assyria. During the ix century, there arose on the ruins of the Turanian confederacy, the powerful kingdom of Ourartou, which included the greater part of Armenia and perhaps of Little Caucasus. Its kings, according to Assyrian annals, were the most formidable northern adversaries of Assyria for nearly two centuries, and they embodied the last effort made by the Turanians to play a preponderant part in Western Asia. At this time they were attacked also by the hordes of the North, who expelled the Turanians from Armenia and Asia Minor. Before this, the Toubal and Moushkou were independent Turanian peoples, as were also the inhabitants of Khoummouk and Naïri. There had been a slow Aryan immigration into Caucasus, Armenia, and Kurdistan, when Cimmerian and Scythian invaders came down from the North. From this time forward there are more data on which to base historic and ethnographic judgments concerning the vicissitudes of this region under the Persians, Greeks, Byzantines, and Mohammedans, and, as these phases are better known, they require no special comment.

The picture given in these volumes is one not to be found elsewhere. Its novelty excuses a certain amount of repetition and defective arrangement.—A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

JOHN M. CROW. *The Athenian Pnyx*. With a Survey and Notes by JOSEPH THACHER CLARKE. Reprinted from the *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, vol. iv, pp. 207–60.

This pamphlet embodies the results of a careful study of the whole Pnyx question, made during the author's residence in Athens at the American School. It is a clear and concise summary of the subject, comprising an examination of the passages in ancient authors where the Pnyx is mentioned; a minute description of the site known as the Pynx, illustrated by several cuts and a map; and a detailed review of the objections to what